

G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

Incomplete

1870

191

(L. B.)

File No. 1 of 7.

Serial Nos. 1-7

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1-7

Part B for 5th July 1871

SUBJECT.

Proposal re — the construction
of a Road from Siddapur to
Soraba etc

ordered
by

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Sd/- B
 100
 309 of 1871
 File No.
 Serial No.
 From Colonel W. C. Anderson

Survey & Settlement Commissioner
 Mysore

To
 The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
 for the Government of the Territories
 of His Highness the Maharajah
 of Mysore

Survey Commissioner's Office
 Carwar 25th March 1871.
 Sir:

I have the honor to forward for
 the approval of the Chief Commissioner
 a report No. 81 of the 10th instant
 from Captain Grant Superintendent
 of the Mysore Revenue Survey on the
 revision of the assessment of the
 remainder of the Sorub Talooka of
 the Shimoga District of the Nagar
 Division

2 It will be quite superfluous
 for

for me to follow Captain Grant through all the detail of his report. It will suffice if I take up the main points and show in the abstract the estimated result of our work in this Talooka.

3rd Nineteen (19) villages had the revised assessment introduced into them in 1868. The report now under notice relates to two hundred and eighty eight (288) villages, which, with two (2) alienated villages not referred to in these proposals, makes up the tale of this Talooka at three hundred and nine (309) villages.

4th I have carefully been over the Survey papers relating to these villages

villages with Captain Grant and finally with him fixed first the several groups of villages for different rates of assessment, and then the rates of assessment themselves. I need hardly say therefore that the propositions regarding future assessment detailed in Captⁿ Grant's letter have my complete concurrence.

5th We have first to notice the past revenue of this Talooka. The highest amount ever realized was attained in 1868. Rupees 1,37,582. In the same year Rs 42,896 were written off as remissions, this, as explained by Captain Grant, is not a sum which at any period of the year

in

in question was ever realizable from any one, it represents firstly the assessment of land out of occupation now, though possibly occupied at some previous time; and secondly the amounts of various vexatious "puttees" or extra crosses, the collection of which is not enforced. The only part of this amount which comes strictly under the head of remissions is the amount annually foregone in the case of land given out for cultivation at an annual increasing rate.

6th A comparison of the statement of prices which have prevailed of late years, given at Para 46 and 47 of

to the fluctuations in prices; while 1868 shows Rs 137,582. 1869 shows Rs 136,608 and 1870. Rs 134,924. If the old revenue system continued the present year might most reasonably be expected to show a reduction in at least the same ratio

7th " At the same time I do not for one moment believe that the Sorub Talooka is on the average of the whole over assessed; on the contrary I believe that even with prices somewhat less than at present it can pay a higher revenue than it has ever paid yet. The present assessment is most unequal: in one village it is

of Captain Grants report, will throw a good deal of light upon the Revenue collections as shown in the Statement at Para 43. In the years 1867 and 1868 the flood wave of high prices which had culminated a year or two before this in Districts nearer the point of origin, Bombay, appears to have reached its highest point in Sorub and since that time the rbb has steadily set in, 1869 and 1870 each show a recession in the price list which has not ceased in the present year, though it is hardly advanced sufficiently as yet to show at what average amount they will rule. The realized revenue has corresponded faithfully to

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undoubtedly very high, in another
it is low to a similar extreme
the burden of taxation is not
equally distributed. It is to a
readjustment in this respect to
which we look, not only to stay
the annual fall and ensure the
present revenue, but we also ex-
pect by this means to ensure a
considerable addition to the general
and also to the local resources
of the State.

8th Rice is the staple cultivation
of the Talooka; of Government land
of this description there are 40,689
Acres in occupation. For the purpose
of rating the villages have been
divided into three groups for the

reasons explained in the 56th to 59th Paras. These three rates bring respectively pitched at Rs 6-4-0 Rs 6-0-0 and Rs 5-8-0 maximum rates of assessment, the application of which rates results in an average rate all round on the rice land of Rs 3-2-0 per acre on the Government land in occupation. These rates have been fixed after a full consideration of those introduced in past years in adjacent Districts of the Southern Mahratta Country, the working of which has been found successful.

9th The Garden land is the next in importance. Much of this land is very valuable & producing

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producing cocoanuts, Sapparee,
sugarcane, and in one part of the
Talooka cardamoms, the most
valuable crop of all

10th The tanks of the Talooka
are second or third rate, the
superiority of the garden cultiva-
-tion is due to a moist climate,
a soil generally of a porous
nature, and a very heavy rainfall
in those parts at any rate where
garden cultivation flourishes in
the greatest perfection. As in
North Canara it is often found
that a low and moist situation
is sufficient to enable a garden
to flourish with comparatively
little aid, in many cases indeed

no aid, from artificial irrigation beyond making use of the springs which flow in the ravines in which the best gardens are situated.

11th For the Government Garden lands of the Talooka, amounting to Acres 1286, a maximum rate of Rs 20 per acre is proposed which it is estimated will produce an average rate of Rs 15 all over. The Halut or excise on Sooparee also falls ultimately on the land, this subject I will reserve for a separate discussion.

12th The dry crop cultivation is altogether inferior, the climate is too wet and superior classes of crops are not grown in districts such

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such as this. In a few villages to the North East bordering on the Dharwar Collectorate Juwarree is met with. This grain may be taken as the criterion by which to judge of the suitability of a climate, soil permitting, for dry crop cultivation. In the remainder of the Talooka ragee is the ordinary dry crop grain and there is not either very much of it or is it thought much of, rice and garden land being the engrossing staples of cultivation. Of Government Dry Crop land there were acres 42,764 in occupation. The villages for this land are divided into three groups, with maximum rates respectively of

of Rs 1-2-0 Rs 1-0-0 and Rs 0-12-0
per acre; the maximum rate
decreasing from East to West as
the climate becomes more and
more rainy, and less and less
suitable for dry crop cultivation.

13th The following shows the estimated
result of the imposition of the above
rates of assessment on the area
of Government land in occupation
in the year now ending. —

Average realization of last 10 years. 1,31,186.

- Do. — Do. — Do. — 5 years 1,36,129.

Realization of last year. — 1,34,924.

Assessment according to Survey rates — 1,60,582.

Thus there is an estimated increase
by the Survey of Rs 25,658 on the
land in actual occupation.

14th There is in addition as ¹³ shown
in Para 66 of Captain Grants report,
Government unoccupied assessed Waste
bearing assessment by the Survey Rs 16,512.

15th The one anna ordinary local
cess upon all lands will give Rs
19,183 in substitution for Rs 20,56-10-2
realized in the current year by the
Plough tax which will be henceforward
abolished. Including the Local Fund
the net apparent gain to the Revenue,
after making due deduction for the
abolished Plough tax, amounts
to Rupees 42,785.

16th There is too some additional gain
to be looked for from the occupation
of land now Government unoccupied
waste, bearing assessment Rupees
16,512 as before stated But this

I do not take into account. There is indeed some loss of revenue, from land now occupied being thrown up, to be anticipated.

17th Captain Grant in the 23rd Para alludes to the "Wurg" tenure. The word Wurg means nothing more or less than an account as in a Bankers or tradesman's Books. A land occupier's "Wurg" is no more than his account with the treasury for the land held by him under Government. In the Mithnad both in Mysore, and Canara also very generally no survey or means of identifying land exists. All that is known is that it is comprised in so and so's Wurg or account in the Government Books; where

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where the land is of what description
or as to what are its limits; no
official record whatever exists;
all that is known is that the
holding of the occupier in question
pays so much revenue to Government,
and local knowledge alone can
determine what land is covered by
the said sum of revenue. The occupier
could by the practice of the country
resign the whole Murg or land
comp. used in his account, but not
a part of it, for the evident reason
that no means whatever existed
of ascertaining what part of his
total quota of revenue was due on
any particular area of land. This
system of lump holdings and lump

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assessments undoubtedly opened the door to many frauds, since there was nothing to prevent an occupier or "Wargdar" encroaching on the lands of resigned Wurgs, or those abandoned in former troublous times, called "Koolmsht" Wurgs with the connivance of the village officials, and that such frauds have been very exclusively perpetrated is a matter of the commonest notoriety.

18th " On the other side this Wurg or lump system was the cause of a good deal of hardship, in that it did not permit an occupier to resign a part of his holding, and thus free himself from a part of his responsibilities to the treasury. This it will be

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be readily understood, it would in
many cases be most desirable
for him to have in his power
sudden reductions in his stock, or
falls in prices, mortality from
epidemics among the laboring po-
pulation, such as have occurred
of late years in the North of
Mysore and in North Canara, might
render obligatory on the occupier
the resignation of a portion of land,
a course which would be open to
him under the ordinary land tenure
of the plains, ^{instead} of continuing to hold
the whole without being able to
cultivate it himself or possibly
without being able to obtain any
return by subletting; the only alternative
under

under the Wurg tenure bring the resignation of the whole of his holding.

19th The late Chief Commissioner Mr. Bowring in order to afford some relief to the Wurgdars under this state of things, ordered, two or three years ago, that any Wurgdar should be allowed to resign portions of his holding, receiving a corresponding reduction in the assessment due by him; but the inherent difficulties in carrying out this order have prevented advantage being taken very largely of it; and moreover as regards the Talookas now under Survey the Wurgdars themselves would naturally be unwilling to resign any of their lands until they see what will be the

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the survey assessment on each Survey Field into which they will be subdivided.

20th. Now, the lands of each Murg-dar have been divided into Survey Fields of moderate size, each with a fixed assessment upon it. He will thus become free to retain or resign as many entire Survey Fields as he pleases; and this change in the conditions of the tenure of land will doubtless be taken advantage of in those two Maganees of Sarub containing 68 villages; in which the Murg tenure exists. Some land will doubtless be thrown up; mostly, judging from previous experience, in the adjacent Districts of North Canara, consisting of comparatively lowly assessed dry crop.

crop land. On the whole, after making allowance for the probable taking up of a portion of the arable Government waste, I doubt if the loss from relinquishments will be material, and in reducing the net gain of revenue as shown in Para 15 at Rs 42,785 to the round sum of Rs 40,000. I believe an ample allowance will have been made on this head to meet every, I will not say probability, but possibility; for considering the gain certain to accrue from the taking up, partially at any rate, of the unoccupied assessed waste, and from the annual sale of grazing, and from improved management of the Kano, which I shall have

reason

reason to advert to presently, I believe it more probable that the net gain will exceed Rupees 45,000. than fall short of that sum.

21st But we must make some allowance for the future remuneration of Village Officers, Patels and Shauboys, the first of which classes is at present very imperfectly paid, and the second is totally deficient in numbers as well as insufficiently paid. The practice of the ryots paying these Officers "Aya" or direct gram levies only exists in the Northern Muzzees in the remainder of the Talooka it is not met with. I think that we may safely estimate, as an outside sum, that 5 per cent on the collections will

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will suffice to supplement the existing emoluments of these officers, this will absorb the sum of Rs 9,000 out of the Rupees 25,657 (exclusive of local Fund) shown as the estimated gain by the Settlement on the occupied area of the year now closing.

22nd The question of Enam land is alluded to in Para 73 of Captain Lyant's letter. The most important question relates to the future treatment of "Comblee" which is land held by Village Officers in remuneration for service supposedly at favorable rates, nominally half the full assessment. Of this it appears that there are Acres 5,698 assessed by the Survey at Rs 13,000 but on which

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which Rs 14,50/ were collected in
1869/70. The tenure exists under
another name in the adjacent Bhar-
war Collectorate, and it was a
matter of every day occurrence to
find that this land had hitherto
paid rates in excess of those on
ordinary Government land. The
assessment had come down from
ancient times and was in fact
placed not only on the land as it
nominally was, but practically upon
the position and general advantages
enjoyed by the Village Officer, which
it was supposed, not unjustly, would
enable him to reimburse himself
for any extra costs laid upon him.
The original *asimblee* assessment has
also

also doubtless been vitiated by the sale of a part of the lands originally coming under it.

23rd Of this comblee land some has been sold and has passed out of the hands of the Village Officers.

In accordance with the custom hitherto prevailing, land should in such cases, if discovered at the settlement, be entered as Government land, and full assessment levied upon it.

24th On some again it will be found that the comblee payable is more than the Survey assessment. In such cases the comblee assessment ~~is~~ should be reduced to the Survey assessment. But in order to obtain this concession a resignation of the comblee tenure

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tenure should be required, with agreement to the entry of the land as Government land. Under these circumstances there can be no object in retaining it on the lists as *comblee* but considerable disadvantages, as it is, if so retained, legitimately transferable with less ease than land on simple tenure under Government.

2.5th The *Kans* or tracts of ever green Forest alluded to in Para 80, situated round villages, ordinarily, are numerous in *Sorub*; there is little or no timber of the superior kinds in them though doubtless there is a good deal of wood of some value, as every thing in the shape of wood has its use and value now. The *Kans* must not

not however be looked upon as
sources whence timber may be pro-
-cured, their use is to ameliorate
the climate of the District which
would be seriously deteriorated by
their destruction. The question of the
mode of dealing for the future with
these Rans is now under reference,
a report being called from the Superin-
-tendent of the Survey and the Conserv-
-ators of Forests on the subject. We
are not without experience of a mode
of dealing with these wooded tracts
in adjacent Districts, which has
proved perfectly successful, and
productive of a considerable revenue
without in any way endangering the
preservation of the trees, rather in
fact

fact adding to their security

26.th The chief product of value in these Kains is the produce of what is often though erroneously called the Lago Palm (*Caryota urens*) or Bynce Mura.

This is drawn by a class or caste of people called "Hulchpaks".

Pepper growing wild is also found in some of the Kains. Many of the Kains are now occupied entirely by Hulchpaks who pay a fixed sum annually to Government. Others again are partially occupied, no limits of division existing, except in the knowledge of the Hulchpaks, between the occupied and unoccupied portions. The unoccupied portions are sold by auction annually, the Hulchpaks occupants of

of the other portion being naturally the only bidders. Other Kaus again are entirely unoccupied and the right of collecting their produce is sold annually by auction.

27th The right in Kaus whether held under permanent occupation, or obtained for the year by auction, does not extend to soil or timber, but only to the realization of wild produce, which would be seriously interfered with by any destruction or deterioration of the timber and shade. Therefore it appears to me beyond all doubt that the permanent occupation of these Kaus is to be encouraged in every possible manner. That no interference should be exercised in the case of those

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those completely under occupation.
the assessment being merely adjusted
when it is clearly insufficient. That
in the case of those partially occupied
and partially unoccupied lands the
holders of the occupied portion who
have a practical monopoly of the
— auction sale of the unoccupied
portion, should have the whole placed
in their permanent occupation at a
fair assessment. And in the case
of those at present totally unoccupied
that tenders for permanent occupation
be invited at the settlement, and ar-
-ranged for on reasonable terms.
In every case a clause would be
inserted in the register of these lands
stating most clearly that the rights
of

of the occupants extend only to the collection of the produce of the trees, and include no right whatever over timber, any violation whatever of these terms to involve the cancelling of the right of occupation. I met the Conservator of Forests in Mysore Mr. Van Someren a few weeks ago and understood that he had no objection whatever to these arrangements, but would like to reserve one or two Kaus from occupation to try some experiments upon, this can be easily arranged. I should however strongly advise him to limit the field of his experiments in the direction as much as possible; experience shows that it very easy to destroy

a

is a Kan and impossible to restore it.

28th

I should not advert to the subject of the manner of treating the Kavis here but await the report of Captain Lyant and Mr. Von Someren on the subject, which indeed I had hoped they would have been able to meet and draw up before this, but whatever arrangements are to be made must be made at the settlement, and unless something regarding them is decided upon at once it will be too late to effect this at the proper time. Mr. Von Someren will be present at the settlement, and if the proposals now made are generally approved of will be able to make his own selection as to what

what he would reserve from occupation.

29th It might possibly be advisable to limit the period of occupancy or lease of Kano at present unoccupied to ten or fifteen years.

This would afford the opportunity of modifying arrangements at the expiration of that time if it were thought desirable. For my own part I do not see very much use in this, the Kulehpaiks are undoubtedly the best conservators, and they know the value of their occupancy rights and their dependency on the preservation of the timber and shade too well to risk them by attempting to touch the timber; or to allow their profits to be deteriorated by allowing

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allowing any one else to do so.

30th The subject of communications is alluded to in Paras 31 to 36 of Captain Grants report I am quite aware that there has been every desire on the part of the Superintendent of the Division and the Deputy Superintendent in charge of the District to make improvements in this respect, but want of funds has proved an insuperable obstacle hitherto. The resources available from the Plough tax being wholly trifling and insufficient. What is chiefly required is a main North and South line, from Shearpoor through Siralkot and Anawuttee, to a junction with the road on the Dharwar frontier leading

leading to Hangul, whence there is a direct communication with Hooblee, the chief town and principal centre of trade in the Southern Mahratta Country; passing through Dhaonshee on the way between Hangul and Hooblee, a small place but a great entrepot of trade.

31st The second line required is an East and West line, connecting Siralkop on the East with Chik Kerroor and Hereh Kerroor within the Dharwar frontier, and on the West with Sirsee the chief place of trade and entrepot in North Canara above Igato. A road exists from Siralkop to Sorub, and an extension of between 9 and 10 miles would carry it to a point on the

35
ion, the North Canara Boundary 2
miles from Bimawasse, which is
itself a large market and has direct
communication with Sirsee by a good
road. Ultimately it may be advisable
to clear a road to Siddapoor for
Sorub. This line is a good deal
used, now as a route to Sirsee and to
the coast at Honore, but I believe
merely because the more direct line
via Bimawasse is hardly passable
for carts, not from the line being
a generally difficult one which it
is not, but from obstructions caused
by patches of rice ground in three
or four places. I have always advocated
the first making this line
connecting Siralkop and Sorub with

Bumawasse because it is the easiest attainable means of completing a good outlet, much having been already done. From Siralkop to the Dharwar frontier is I believe planned, and the 10 miles between Sorub and the Canara frontier would complete through and direct communication between Shikarpoor and Siralkop with Sirsee and Koompta. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bumawasse to the frontier of Mysore was at my suggestion cleared last May by the collector of North Canara, and I have no doubt about his bringing it up to the standard of the rest of the road when the Mysore portion is taken in hand.

32nd

37

The Siralkot and Anawuttee road to Mangul is even a more necessary line but it will require a year or two and a considerable sum to construct it, as the distance will be 19 or 20 miles and there is in the Northern part a good deal of bad ground to get over.

33rd

The general idea is that the traffic between the Coast and the Sorub Talooka is small the line of export of produce being in the other direction, this is however to some extent accounted for by the greater facility of communication to the East. European imports must come, how they can, from the coast and

and a not considerable traffic
in "goor" (coarse sugar) and some
rice exists in that direction to the
Coast though the main line of
export of goor is to Hooblee
and the Bazar to the North. I
saw myself only a few days ago
a string of carts on the Deewemun-
nee Ghat going from Sirsee to
Koompta laden with rice from
Titeewulee a Bazar in the Dharwar
Collectorate, just over the Eastern
frontier of Sarub, which is on
a made road to the Coast.

34 At present all the traffic
between the country about Hurrihur
and Toominkuttee with the Coast
follows

follows a made road in the Phawar
Collectorate which skirts all round
the Eastern and Northern Boundary
of Sorub to Sumusgee, Sirsee, and
Koompta. The direct line would
lie through Srialkop. and where a
road exists much of the traffic will
go that way beyond all doubt. It
is always an object to cartmen to
disperse on different roads when
they are available, even at some
small sacrifice of distance on
account of cheaper supplies of fodder.
I believe that improvement in com-
-munications is the great want of Sorub,
and on the degree to which relief in
this respect is afforded, will greatly
depend the extent to which land now
in

in occupation is permanently retained, and waste taken up, should the recent fall in prices go farther, of which I think there is every probability.

35th. I would here express a hope that the administration of the local funds may be carefully watched, and that they be strictly reserved for the purpose for which they are raised. The extra cess is a very heavy one, two (2) annas in the rupee of ordinary land revenue, and at the settlement is the subject of considerable and not very favorable comment on the part of the villagers. We tell them, as we are bound to do, that it is a cess for their sole benefit, a remark they evidently do

do not place implicit credence in.

In the Sorub Talooka they are not without some experience in this respect.

In the 19 villages settled in 1868 the local Fund amounts to about Rs 2350.

a year in round numbers, Rs 1300.

one anna ordinary cess, and Rs 1050.

irrigation cess. This has been now collected for the past two years, but

I am not aware that the smallest benefit has been derived by the payers of it in any way whatever.

The means of spending it to advantage are visible enough, as the main

Northern line of road from Siral-
Kop to Hangul would run directly
through these villages, and the two
years collections of the one anna
cess

cess would have, very nearly if not quite, made the road from Anamuttee to the Phawar frontier where it would meet another road. +

36th. The subject of the Halut is alluded to in Captain Grant's Paras 80-82. It is I think plain that some change in the mode of assessing or collecting this ^{tax} is called for, but this subject I must reserve for a separate report. It will I think be necessary, at the time of the settlement, to reserve to Government the power of making any arrangements which may appear desirable in relation to the land assessment, should the form of levying or collecting the Halut be changed.

38th ~~5~~ I beg that intimation of
the opinion of the Chief Commissioner
on these proposals may be given
as early a date as is convenient
and a copy sent direct to Captain
Grant. The preparations for the
introduction of the settlement are
far advanced, and in a very
short time all will be ready
to commence

your obed^t servant

W. H. Murray

Survey & Settlement Commissioner
Mysore

37th The Forests of the Sorub Talooka though not containing any timber of the finest kind are capable of being worked to great profit from their situation in immediate vicinity to the plains. A large addition to the revenue derivable from this source may I am sure be secured, not only without detriment to the forests, but with absolute economy of wood which is now rapidly wasting away under the wasteful permit system, and with a very small gain to the treasury compared with what might be realized. I will however reserve this subject for a special letter relating solely to it.

To ~~188~~ No 99
From The Survey & Settlement
Commissioner

Dated
Despatched
Received

Enclosures No.
General No. 310

Respecting
Captain Grants letter
relating to the revision
of assessment of
Sornub requesting
to be returned when
no longer required.

This report will have
to be returned.

B. 4. 71

Ad.

25 March 1871
10 March 1871
with letter
8/10 April 1871

No 310 of 1871

Survey Commissioners Office

North Canada Districts

Karwar 25 March 1871.

Memorandum

at
8.9
No 81 of 10/3/71.
Captain Grants letter relating
to the revision of assessment of
Lorub was about to be sent in the
printed but fearing that delay
may thus occur I send it on
direct, requesting that it may
be returned when no longer im-
mediately required to be sent to
the Press. It was not intended to
send Captain Grants report on
till it was printed which will
be the explanation and excuse
for occasional corrections appear-
ing.

W. Harrison

Survey and Settlement
Commissioner S.W.

5.4.71 -

Said see with
the W. Rossings
orders on Survey
Com? Mr. Ross - 28.
June 1868, the
letter... of 19.
"Changes of the
Island, and the
printed copies of
Survey Com? Mr.
- ports & the C.
Com? orders thereon

Duke

+ Mr. Robbins

6.1.71 -
Papers sent up.
The Lamb Talook 19 Villages Survey
Com? No 80 of 28/1/68 has not been printed yet

GLW:3637 1871/72 Col. Anderson.
Nov. 8 1871 Survey & Settlement. Cont. 1871

44

I am directed to acknowledge
your letter No 309 of 25th ult., trans-
mitting with your own observations
thereon Capt. Genl. S. report on the
proposed revision of the appearance
of 200 villages of the Sanab Delooka
of the Shimoga District which will
complete the settlement of the
Delooka, 19 villages having been
already cleared out under the
orders of 13th Febry 1868 No 6403 -
2. The papers under acknowledgment
contain very full & interesting
details of the history & position of
the Delooka as bearing on the
settlement & the report, and
the Chief Comr. has perused
them with much attention -
3. From the information contained
in these documents, it appears
that the Delooka covers an area
of nearly 450 square miles, with
an average population of 117 to the square
mile, tho' the proportion is much
higher in some parts of it.
Of the whole area, however
measuring 250604 acres - 126192
acres are cultivable and 124492
acres are uncultivable - Of the for-
mer again, 90318 acres (of which
13579 acres are irrigated) and
acquired and 27074 acres are
waste.

reference to market climate & to
means of communication, - as follows:-

Class	Pop. & the set in each	Maximum rate per acre
No. I	26	No. 6-4
" II	204	" 6-"
" III	58	" 5-8

The present average being $\text{No } 3\frac{1}{2}$ per acre
For the improvement of dry lands
the same number of groups is pro-
posed, but with a different arrange-
ment as regards the villages inclu-
ded in each - viz -

No. I	26	No. 1-2
" II	56	" 1-"
" III	206	" 0-12

The present average being $\text{No } 0.5-4$ per acre
the former had a maximum rate
of $\text{No } 20$ per acre ^{for the villages} is proposed, with
an average throughout of $\text{No } 15$
per acre.

These proposals are concurred
in, and ^{thus adopting} sanctioned by the
Chief Commissioner.

The result will be an increase
of the improvement of the coun-
try by $\text{No } 134924$ to
 $\text{No } 160582$ ^{or $\text{No } 25658$} the average rate per
acre on the whole being raised
from $\text{No } 1.9.6$ to $\text{No } 1.14.4$

The unimproved ^{cultivated} lands con-
sist of 27074 acres, which is added
at the total sum of $\text{No } 16572$, the
average

Therefore
which was
150 before
the present
improvement

rate per acre for the three
classes of land being

Dry lands Rs 0.4.11

Rice 2.9.3

Grass 10.0.0

These rates appear to be rea-
sonable and may also be
adopted.

In addition to the above,
the local funds left is calculated
at Rs 19103 i.e. subtraction of the
Plough Tax which amounted Rs 2056.10.2
in the year just expired, the ^{total} ~~total~~
increased of Revenue under both
lands being Rs 42705, without taking
into account any possible surplus
from the ~~state~~ ^{collected} ~~lands~~ ..

and from the results thus ob-
tained appears to the Chief
Commissioner to be very
satisfactory ..
6 With regard to the other points
mentioned in your letter and its
enclosures, (at least) has not
attended to your remarks regarding
the "Mung" tenure existing in the
Taluk, and the changes that
will be introduced therein by
the new settlement. He is entirely
convinced in your views on this subject
and has no doubt that ^{even} if the
Mungdars should take advantage
of these changes to relinquish
some of their lands there is con-

tinued

10. With regard to the question con-
-sidered with the Laws as ^{existing} ~~existing~~
Forest in the State, which are
considered in pages 21 to 29 of
June letter. The Chief Comr. has
recently had before him the
joint report of Mr. Jones
and the Forest Conservation
in this subject, ~~and~~ he has set
forth in which ~~the~~ have been
concerned in by him - A copy of
this report has been furnished to the
Supt. of the Survey, with an in-
-struction to the above effect & that the
measures proposed therein should
be adopted in the execution of the
trust, subject to any change that the
Supt. of Survey in the Forest Survey
himself may see fit to make on
question and in accordance with those
set forth in the joint report above re-
ferred to, & have the same put
in force. The permanent committee
of the Comr. should be encouraged as pro-
posed, but it will be unwise to de-
-pend on the rights of the Comr. in them.
The Chief Comr. has, however,
with attention your observations
in pages 30 to 35 on the subject
of communication in connection
with the ^{setting up of the} State Forest and the
Supt. of the Survey Division
will be instructed to give effect
to your views thereon, so far as
may

There is no objection to the proposed measures - The Comr. of the
the State of the Forest Survey - The Comr. of the
in page 29, & no further action is suggested
on subject -

be practicable with the
funds at his disposal avail-
able therefore -

John Mendenhall quite concurs in
your opinion of the necessity
of a careful watch being main-
tained over the application of
the local funds to the pur-
pose for which they are raised
and that they are expended
for the benefit of those who
contribute to them - The Savi-
gation life will of course be
applied solely to the main-
tenance of the school, but the pro-
portion of the ordinary local
fund life that is to be allotted
to roads has not yet been
finally settled - Two thirds
of it, or 4 per cent of the
5 1/4 per cent, are the income
raised under this head - having
however be actually utilized
for this purpose, and the
Supt. of Arges will be
informed that this should
at once be done as regards
the collections ~~already made~~
~~from~~ from the 19 villages of
the District, referred to in
para 35 of your letter -

It will ^{however} be the chief concern
be impossible to do any much
in the way of opening up the
communication

that has undoubtedly ~~been~~
required to provide an outlet for
the produce of the Northern Districts
of this province, until the local
funds are sold a sufficient sum
to meet the cost of their
construction, as there is no pro-
spect of funds being forthcoming
for this purpose from any other
source. The subject shall however
continue to receive every possible
attention. —

11- The question of the Hotel at
present under on- inspection, is now
requiring very careful consid-
eration before any change could
be introduced in the existing
arrangement. There is no doubt
much to be urged against the
very of such a tax, but in the
present financial condition
of the province, it would be im-
possible to reduce or elimi-
nate it without the adoption
of measures ^{that} which would
ensure the navigation of its
equivalent in some other shape.

The C. C. S. Council is of opinion
that Govt. should reserve the power
to make any such arrangements
with regard to the land assessment
in the event of such being necessary
in connection with a change in
the existing mode of levying the
Tax.

12. Colonel Knickerbocker would be glad to have your views on the subject of the measures you would propose for the better management of the forests of the Duluth. He has for some time past been satisfied that the present system can only end in the entire destruction of the timber in which it is engaged, and that the only remedy is the closing of the forests to all private cutting of timber, and the establishment of wood yards or depots at suitable places.

Memo: -

The Extract will
 be made of the
 paper in Col
 Anderson's & I
 Capt. Paul's
 - two separate
 communications,
 and will be for
 - added & kept
 of August for con-
 sideration & give
 - done with the
 paper & of the
 - the Index

neighborhood, at which all
classes can supply themselves
with such timber as they
require at fixed rates.

The subject is one of the highest importance, & calls for immediate attention & action.

13. In connection I am directed to return Capt. Fowler's Report and to request you to ^{forward} accept and give to you ^{to} him ^{for} his friends' acknowledgment of the case and judgment with which the Committee under report has been considered and drawn up.

14 - A copy of this letter has been sent to Mr. Lacy -

Was not copies of the S. 90
Survey Census taken
25 March last, a of ~~file~~
frank's letter report & then
it was covered, not sent
The Rep as usual
1871

In Survey Court's no 309 of 25th March
1871, and Reply Sept 10 363 of 14th April
have not been to the Press, from this
Office, as the Survey Court in his letter
310 of 28th March requested its return
for the purpose of printing it.
Printed Copies not yet received.
29/6/71. MR

Mr. P. Chapman
1871-

1/7 - I suppose of
the proposals made
before & that they
will be adopted with
as little delay as
possible - as regards
the dooms and its
completion is being

From ² 1871 5/12 71
To The Superintendent
Imperial
Dated 17th June 1871
Despatched 23rd June 1871
Received
Enclosures No. 2
General No. 127
Genl No. 366

Subsidiary report on the
subject of improving
communications to the
North of Bombay and
Shivajinagar with the
neighbouring districts
of the Bombay Presidency
called for in the 362 of
19th April 1871.

1871 5/12 71
365

desirable, but
it is I believe one
of the M.D. Lines &
if such be the case
I fear Supd. ^{Dr.} Remond
can not do this
I am for considering
this, when it can
be decided what
aid can be given
from the local funds
towards its com-
pletion. I have not
however been
in mind that the

French cannot do more than to
show the affairs & stop up the
the difficulties in which they are
living & not do anything for
them. I have been in the habit of saying
to myself often & which I have
said to you from the last time I saw
you.

Grub No 127 61 Nagar Division Supt's Office
Grub .. 66 Bangalore 17 June 1871

210	2
1-70	
3	Sir

The Secretary to the Chief Commr.
of Mysore

To Survey Commr
No 363 of 19th Sept/71
E.O.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Docket No. 365 of the 19th April last forwarding for consideration extracts from the correspondence with the Survey Commissioner on the subject of improving communications to the north of Sorub and Shicarpur with the neighbouring Districts of the Bombay Presidency, and in reply state that the subject in question has been already brought before me by Colonel Anderson. The Collector of North Canara having also written me to the effect that the section of the line within the North Canara boundary from Liddapur towards Sorub is being made from the local funds of that District. I have directed the Deputy Superintendent Shimoga to prepare as early as possible, plans and estimates for continuing to Sorub the line from Liddapur, and also for extending the Nagar Siralcope road to Chikka Keroor and Here Keroor, which will open up communications with the whole of the populous Districts of the South

of the Dharwar Collectorate.

On the receipt of the estimates, they will be duly submitted for sanction.

As regards the improvement of roads in the north of Chennagiri, the most necessary lines are, the roads from Chennagiri to Malchennore and to Davenageri. I was under the impression that the trade carried on on the latter line was greater than on the other road, but the traffic returns now received show that the line from Chennagiri to Malchennore is more used. But it is not desirable that any of these be undertaken until the Doomi road, within the limits of the Chennagiri Taluk be completely finished and bridged. There are several nullahs which have yet to be bridged and the portions of the line which pass through black soil and are nearly impassable during the rainy season should be improved.

As the one Anna cess for local funds has been commenced the collected in this Taluk, I would recommend these collections being appropriated to this road, if the D.P.W.

Cannot provide funds.

63

As regards the other roads referred to in the Survey Superintendent's letter, the state of the funds can hardly admit of any being undertaken at present.

I have the honor to be

Sir
Your most Obedt. Servant.

W. H. D. A. J.
Superintendent



I
PC4d

PWD

From

18/10/1651
18

To The Chief Engineer
My Dear.

Dated 3rd }
Despatched 4-5 } July.

Section	C 15.
File No.	170
Serial No.	4

Received

Enclosures No. One.

General No. 1651 }
Plus No. 18 } 1871/72

Letter No. ¹²⁷/₆₆ dated 17th June
171. from the Supdt of the Mysore
Dist., reporting on the subject
of improving communications
to the North of Sorab
and Chikarapur with
the adjoining Districts
of the Bombay Presidency &c.

Forwards copy of
the above for consideration
and

m.

S. 90

From *General* 1871

65
No 1653
H 9

To The Superintendent
of the Nagar Du
Dated *Singapore* 3rd July

~~65~~ Despatched 4th July

Received
Enclosures No.

L B
General No 653
No 1-70
No 49
No 5
1871/72

In reply to letter
No 127/17th ultimo,
concerning the Chief Com.
with approval to his
proposals for continuing
to Kodak the line, from
Siddapur to Kere, and
the Nagar Sivalcope road
to Chik Kere & Kere
Keroot.

1699
345
Copy
6 July 71

General No. 1653 }
No. 49 } 1871/72 Mysore C. L. Office.

Bangalore 3rd July 1871.

To,

The Superintendent of the
Nagar Division

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 127/66 dated 17th ultimo, on the subject of improving the communications to the north of Soraba and Shikaripura with the neighboring Districts of the Bombay Presidency, I am directed to state that the Chief Commr. approves of your proposal for continuing to Soraba the line from Siddapur and also for extending the Nagar Sivalcope road to Chikkaleroor and Kere Keroor and trusts that they will be ^{carried out} adopted with as little delay as possible.

2 As regards the Doornai Road ^{the} completion ^{which} is very desirable, but ~~it is~~ the Chief Commr. ^{understands the} believes ^{one of} the P. W. D. lines, and after a reference has been made to the Chief Engr. it will then be decided what aid can be given from the local funds towards its completion.

3 Colonel Maude ^{decides} ~~observes~~ that it ~~must~~ be borne in mind that the funds ^{derivable from} ~~available from~~ ^{local} ~~this source~~ should be applied to opening

I
R 46

Mysore Public Works Department
No 3082

No 29

1871-72

From The Chief Engineer
of Mysore

To The Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner
General Dept^{ts}

Dated 5th July 1871.

Section

File No

Serial No

Subject

Your No $\frac{1651}{18}$ of the 3^d
instant (received 5th /
forwarding copy of letter
No $\frac{127}{66}$ of the 17th ultimo,
from the Superintendent,
Muggur, reporting on
the

the subject of improvements to Communication
to the north of Poona and Amalgaon with
Bombay. Dated 11/11/71.

has the honor to quote the proof of being
furnished with a copy of the extract from
the Correspondence with the Bombay Commissioners
mentioned at the commencement of Super-
intendent's letter. ✓

Major
Offg. Chief Engineer
of Poona.

Copy of
+d:

11/11/71